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The second convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which met at Detroit, Mich., from February 28 to March 4, was the greatest missionary gathering ever held. Two hundred and ninety-four colleges and schools were represented by 1187 students. Among the speakers were Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, Dr. A. J. Gordon, Dr. Judson Smith, Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Miss Geraldine Guinness and Mr. L. D. Wishard.

This movement originated in 1886 in connection with Mr. Moody's work, and its purpose is to rally the educated young men and women of the country to the cause of foreign missions. No nobler mission for educated young men and women can be conceived than that of carrying the Gospel of Jesus Christ—the Gospel of life, of love and of peace—to the countless millions still living on the lowest planes of existence.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, recently held, was a most interesting occasion. A class of nineteen was graduated. Many prominent persons were present, especially of those connected with Indian work.

There was a great demonstration of the trades unionists in London on the 18th ult. in favor of the employers' liability bill and against the House of Lords. Tens of thousands of workmen attended the meetings in Hyde Park, where there were twelve stands and a hundred speakers. The most prominent addresses were made by members of Parliament representing the laboring classes.

A contract has just been made by which the power of Niagara Falls, turned into electric energy, is to be used for motive purposes on the Erie canal and to be distributed through the entire length of New York State. The power is to be furnished at rates which have never been equalled in cheapness.

The Bland seigniorage bill passed the House on the first day of March by a vote of 158 to 129, and the Senate on the fifteenth by a vote of 44 to 31.

This bill provides for the coining into silver dollars of a little over fifty-five million dollars worth of silver bars now in the Treasury vaults received by the Government as pay for past coinage of silver. The bill is so worded that it seems to authorize the issue of an additional fifty-five millions in silver certificates. It is a little curious that the national legislators can not so draw a bill as to know themselves what it means.

President Cleveland, as has been generally expected, has just vetoed the bill this 29th day of March, 1894.

The Commercial treaty between Russia and Germany has been ratified in both countries. Many important concessions to trade have been made on both sides, and much pleasure is expressed over the more intimate rela-

tions thus established between the two peoples. We are heartily glad that commerce is made a real peacemaker.

The movement for municipal reform in the cities of the United States has all at once become strong and wide-spread. During the past month Municipal Leagues have been formed in a number of cities in different parts of the country.

A meeting in the interests of the cause was held in Philadelphia on the 16th of March. It was largely attended by representatives from different parts of the country and is soon to result in the formation of a National Association.

The Boston League has just completed its organization. It is to have a maximum of two hundred members, not more than seven of whom shall be from any one of the business, benevolent, philanthropic or religious associations having the privilege of nominating members. The purpose of these leagues is to elevate and purify city management by separating municipal from State and national politics, by awakening among citizens a deeper interest in their city government and by the effort to replace antiquated and unsuitable systems by those demanded by the changed conditions of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STERLING, MASS., March 6, 1894.

DR. TRUEBLOOD — Dear Sir: Enclosed please find my subscription to your excellent paper for the current year, one dollar. I address you direct, because I have a desire that you should know something more than you now do, of my dear departed friend, Mrs. Nancy W. Lewers of Hopedale. For fourteen of the best years of her life, she was confined to her bed a victim of meningitis. All this while she was growing and unfolding in the graces of a true womanhood—a light, and a shining example of patience and trust to all who were permitted to serve her, or even to transiently call upon her. In a most marvelous manner she was gradually restored to life and health, and for the past two or three years has been an unremitting apostle of the Peace cause. In the home life, in social life, and wherever her influence went, it was invariably spent in this behalf. You cannot have been unmindful of her genuine devotion to the cause, when you were with us in Hopedale last June at our annual meeting, when she, with others of our people, were so gratified with the message which you brought to us, of the progress and increased interest in the movement here and abroad.

From our mortal view, we already feel that in her translation, this branch of the Peace Union has experienced an irreparable loss. She had time, talent, faith, and above all, the thing at heart, so that through personal effort, she accomplished in a few years, what scarce another could have done with her limitations. She was on her way to Boston, intending to call upon yourself, pay our subscriptions, and get fresh inspiration for this work, when she was stricken by the death-angel. Stopping a few days in Dedham with a niece she was taken suddenly ill, and in two or three days the end came. January 15, she obeyed the summons, "Come up higher," and peacefully entered

into the rest of God's faithful. How well I recall her enthusiasm over the Peace Congress and the friends she there met! Friends, knowing her feebleness, would have dissuaded her from so laborious an undertaking, but when she learned the Peace Society of which she was a member could be represented by no other, she assured herself that should the predicted sacrifice prove such, she could in this way be a help to the movement. She went, and the result was every way satisfactory, from her testimony. On her return, at the solicitation of friends, her pastor particularly, she prepared a carefully condensed report of the proceedings of the meeting, commenting in her characteristic way upon what she saw and heard. It was my privilege only to hear the first draft of her paper, but on Peace Sunday, Dec. 3, it was read by the author and elicited marked expressions of favor from those present.

Mrs. Lewers was a self-educated woman; but she was ever seeking for truth in all manifestations of mind, and so found largely what she sought. Moreover, she was possessed of superior judgment, which with an enlightened conscience enabled her to decide promptly as to the right or wrong of any course of conduct or question which she was called upon to consider. She could truly be called a consistent Christian woman, if any such exist. How rare such a spirit! She has gone to her reward, but her life and example remain to her many friends a blessed legacy.

Pardon this lengthy letter, but I knew you would feel an interest in so true a human soul, and I wished you to know her from the standpoint of a long-tried friend. I felt that I could not permit so pure and noble a spirit to pass from our earth, with none of the many who prized her excellence and who mourned her loss, to testify to her solid worth, and to express the irreparable loss which thereby the Massachusetts Branch of the Universal Peace Union has sustained, in common with a large circle of appreciative friends.

Most cordially yours,
ABBIE BALLOU HEYWOOD.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SUNDAY PROBLEM; ITS PRESENT DAY ASPECTS.
Boston: James H. Earle.

Among the congresses connected with the Columbian Exposition last summer none perhaps will prove of more permanent interest and value, than that of the "International Congress of Sunday Rest," conducted by leading thinkers and officials, Cardinals, Rabbis, College presidents, statesmen, men of business, Railroad officials, Labor leaders, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish officials—all of them, from their various standpoints in the world's crowded life, working toward a common basis of agreement and support for the World's Rest Day. The papers and addresses given at the Congress have just been published in book form by James H. Earle of Boston. The volume has been edited throughout by W. W. Atterbury, D. D., chairman of the Committee of the Congress.

In the **PHYSIOLOGICAL** relation of the Rest Day to human needs, Dr. Lyon, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, has a remarkable paper; and this is supplemented by a paper from Dr. Davis of Chicago. In the **INDUSTRIAL** relation are papers by W. J. Young,

Vice-President Forest Oil Company; Thomas Weir, Superintendent of Monte Christo Mining Company; E. C. Beach of the Penn. R. R. Company; George E. McNeil, the well known Labor leader of Boston; Ed. Boumgartner of France on Sunday in the industries of France. In other departments are papers by Cardinal Gibbons, Rabbi Felsenthal, Gen. Howard, Wm. A. Butler, LL. D.; President Rogers; the Lutheran Professor Spaeth; Dr. Huntington; Alice Woodbridge, Secretary Workingwoman's Society; Prunier and Gibbon of France; Archbishop Ireland; Managers on our leading railroads, and others.

It is a handsome 12mo, with between 300 and 400 pages; price in cloth, one dollar; in paper, fifty cents.

THE MAGAZINES AND PAPERS

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* for March has two studies in international relations, one on "The Outlook for War in Europe," by Mr. Archibald Forbes, the other on "A Naval Union with Great Britain," by Sir G. S. Clarke.

The former article is written entirely from the military point of view and takes no account of other agencies, social, industrial, interparliamentary, etc., tending to counteract the drift toward war. The opinion, covertly expressed by Mr. Forbes, that war is almost sure to come after about two years, is, therefore, of no more worth than a thousand such conjectures made during the past twenty years. The article is vitiated also by the assumption that the provocation to war is to come altogether from the "Dual Alliance." The assertion is made that "France's purpose of revenge against Germany is to-day more intense than it was when the crape still covered the face of the Statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde." We often see similar assertions, but considerable personal observation and inquiry in France have convinced us that the French people as a whole have no more desire to go to war than any other people of Europe. Russia is entirely too mysterious in every way to be prophesied about. In other respects Mr. Forbes' article is an interesting study of the European situation. About all that can be said with certainty about the expected war in Europe is that, if it is ever to come, it is nearer than it was.

The paper by Sir G. S. Clarke, which will amply repay a careful reading, is a friendly criticism of Andrew Carnegie's "A Look Ahead", which recently appeared in the same Review and which Mr. Clark treats as a "dream", though fully agreeing with Mr. Carnegie as to the identity of interests of the United States and Great Britain and the genuineness of the friendly feelings existing between them. He advocates a naval union of the two countries because of the greatness of their reciprocal trade and because they could thus "dictate peace throughout the sea highways of the world."